

\$32,500,000 SINKING FUND DRAFT USED TO CUT HYLAN TAX RATE

Craig Shows How Present Administration Has Helped to Pile Up City's Debts of \$354,000,000.

LEAKS ARE ADMITTED

Comptroller Tells Meyer Inquirers New York's Financial System Is Unsound, Unhealthy and Bad.

INTEREST LOSS MILLIONS

Blames Republican Legislature for Plight, Explains the Use of Revenues and Fiscal Resources.

New York's financial system is "unsound, unhealthy" and full of holes, but the State Legislature is to blame, Comptroller Craig told the Meyer investigating committee yesterday in a full day's defence of the Tammany administration of municipal affairs for the last four years.

The city's debt burden has increased since 1903 by \$354,000,000, which has been diverted from sinking funds into general current expenses. That was possible under terms of an "indefensible act" passed by the Legislature and under the operation of which the Hylan administration, Mr. Craig testified, transferred \$32,500,000 of sinking funds in 1920 to keep down the tax rate.

That is the Tammany answer to the charge that the extravagance and waste of the Hylan administration have brought the municipality to its financial crisis. The Comptroller repeated it many times—it was his slogan. It will be the Hylan slogan through the coming campaign. The defence of the administration now seeking reelection as outlined yesterday by the Comptroller is in effect this:

"We admit there are leaks and that our financial system is bad but blame the Republican Legislature."

Blames General Fund Act.

Throughout his examination the Comptroller insisted that the general fund act of 1903 authorizing the transfer of sinking fund money to payment of running expenses was in large part responsible for the city's indebtedness. Yet that law cannot be repealed, he said, because the city's finances have been put into a condition which cannot be changed even if the law were repealed. The Comptroller held out no hope for reducing expenses and tax rates until city bonds begin to mature a few years hence.

"You voted for the bill," the Comptroller told ex-Senator Brown. The former majority leader of the Senate even returned from a vacation to vote for the measure, Mr. Craig remarked. The record showed it, he added with a smile.

"Do you mean to say there is a legislative record that I returned from a vacation to vote for that bill?" Mr. Brown asked, evidently taken aback. The Comptroller meant just what he said.

"You don't claim that I returned purposely to vote for that bill, do you?" Mr. Brown asked.

"I would not suggest you would run away from the bill," the Comptroller said. Mr. Brown agreed finally that the law had been bad in practice.

Unquestionably it was the Comptroller's day in the morning. Contrasted with the Mayor's bad showing on the witness stand, during which he admitted frankly knowing little about the city's financial condition, Mr. Craig was a brilliant witness.

Craig the Reverse of Hylan.

The Comptroller knew city finances fully as well as, if not better than, Mr. Brown. Where Hylan had evaded Craig shot out figures and facts fast enough to make a statistician's head swim.

"You don't mean just that," or "Do you know just what you mean?" were common questions asked by Mr. Craig when Mr. Brown put a complex question regarding city finances. "Let me understand what you want to know and I will give it to you," the Comptroller said indignantly several times, and once Mr. Brown, apparently somewhat exasperated by this attitude, remarked, "The Comptroller doesn't have to ask anybody."

"You are doing as well as could be expected in this complicated question in the short time you have had to prepare," the Comptroller said another time, and Mr. Brown retorted by asking whether the time given the study had been so short. Mr. Brown was audaciously polite throughout. Mr. Craig not quite so obviously polite. There were many good natured chaffs, but none of the fireworks expected.

One of the surprising features of the day's struggle through the mass of big figures and complicated questions was the fact that neither Mr. Brown nor the Comptroller made any mention of the quarter billion dollars which appears to have dropped out of the city's ledger. The Meyer committee claims the city is \$120,000,000 over its debt limit. That

Hylan 'Calls Duncan'—A Master of Finance

MAYOR HYLAN, addressing a delegation of Scotsmen who called on him yesterday at the City Hall, said:

"You may be interested to know that in this city there is a Scotsman, high in municipal circles, an accountant of exceptional qualifications and one who has proved himself under successive city administrations a master of every detail of municipal financing—Mr. Duncan MacInnes."

EXPLOSION AND FIRE ON VANDERBILT ROOF

Paint and Printing Shop on Top Hotel Provide Material for Big Torch.

FIREMEN USE STANDPIPE

Crowds in Street Sprayed by Water as Blaze Is Being Subdued.

Flames shooting off the roof of the nineteen story Vanderbilt Hotel, at Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, provided a thriller for thousands in the streets soon after 10 o'clock last night. A combination paint and printing shop 30 to 35 feet, encased in galvanized iron, was ripped apart by an explosion of painting materials and caught fire. People in the streets heard the explosion and glanced upward, to see a rolling cloud of smoke drift over the edge of the roof at the Thirty-fourth street side. A moment later the heavy smoke was split by bright flames.

Firemen under Acting Chief Martin quickly arrived at the Thirty-fourth street side and carried coils of hose into elevators and were shot up to the roof. By that time the engines were ready to keep the pressure in the stand pipe to the roof. The burning shop was toward the Thirty-fourth street side, and some of the water let loose on it went over the edge, spraying the crowd in the street.

The burning materials included heavy paper stocks, on which the hotel printing was done, and the painter's supplies. In the shop were two printing presses, which were damaged, the total loss being about \$15,000.

While the firemen were working the police reserves cleared the streets for two blocks each side of the hotel. The flames were quickly subdued, but the smoke kept pouring off the roof for some time. There was little excitement in the hotel, even with a fire engine pumping outside. Many of the guests never knew that anything had happened. But some were nervous and sent down inquiries, and even decided to stand down in the lobby for awhile, despite assurances that there was positively no danger, as the Vanderbilt was fireproof to the last word.

Half an hour's work finished the fire, smoke and all, and the excitement died down. The flames had been visible south to Fourth street and north to Fifty-first street, and west to the Hudson River. Acting Chief Martin said the explosion and fire were due to spontaneous combustion.

NEW ALTITUDE MARK SET FOR SEAPLANES

McCulloch Takes 3 Passengers Up 19,500 Feet.

A new altitude record for seaplanes—19,500 feet—was reached yesterday in a flight from Fort Washington, Pa., by former Commander David McCulloch, U. S. N., pilot of the NC-3 on the attempted transatlantic flight in 1919, in a Leaning plane carrying three passengers. The altitude, which was recorded on instruments sealed by an official of the Aero Club of America, was reached in forty-eight minutes, in which time the temperature dropped from 75 degrees to 28. Grover Leoning, inventor of the plane, said at that point it was decided to return owing to the cold, as the passengers were in summer garb. The plane was on the ascent at 130 miles an hour. Caleb Bryant established the former record of 16,000 feet in a seaplane at Fort Washington two years ago.

BOTH SIDES IN MOROCCO SEEK BOMB AVIATORS

Spaniards Offer 45,000 Fr. a Month; Moors 30,000.

TANGIER, Morocco, Aug. 16.—European aviators with experience in the late war, according to advices received here, are being offered 45,000 francs monthly to serve with the Moorish army in the Mellila region.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The French Aviator Pointe made it known this evening that he had received an offer from the chiefs of the Moroccan tribe of 30,000 francs a month to pilot a bombing plane and direct a squadron for the bombing of Mellila. He said he had refused the offer.

FIVE DEAD IN CLASHES AFTER NEGRO RUNS WILD

Armed Men Patrol Augusta, Ga.; Race Riots Feared.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 16.—Five persons are dead as a result of disorders that began when a negro ran wild to-day through the business section here. Seven were wounded, probably fatally. Patrolman W. W. Moore, an unidentified white man and a negro were killed in a shooting affray after the initial outbreak of the riot. Crowds of armed citizens are patrolling the streets, leading city authorities to fear racial clashes.

The Greenbrier, The White and Cottages, White Sulphur Springs. Through Sleepers. Delightful for summer. Bookings—Pine—Adv.

Mlle. Lenglen Is Badly Beaten in Her First Match

Mrs. Mallory's Overwhelming Tennis Soon Retires French Idol.

LOSES SET—DEFAULTS

Seized With Fits of Coughing, Suzanne Fails to Show Wizardry.

OUTPLAYED ALL THE WAY

American Title Holder, Fighting Determinedly, Reaches Height of Her Ability.

The tennis match of the century—like the recent pugilistic match of the century—ended in a victory for America over France on the turf courts at Forest Hills yesterday. Before the greatest gallery that ever witnessed a women's tennis tilt in this or any other country, Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, flashing the game of her career, thoroughly outplayed Suzanne Lenglen, the unbeaten wonder girl of France, and won by default in the second set after taking the first set at 6-2. On the verge of a nervous collapse the French girl, after two strokes in the second set, overwhelmed by the game of her rival, stunned the gathering by walking over to the umpire's chair and announcing that she could not continue.

It was a dramatic ending that held the 5,000 spectators speechless for a long time. Early in the match it was noted that Mlle. Lenglen coughed considerably, yet it did not seem to interfere with her play to any extent. In the heat of the rallies, when her attention was concentrated on winning the point, she thrilled at times with some mighty brilliant tennis and there were many in the gallery who, despite the fact that the first set was going against her, felt confident that Suzanne was merely biding her time and that she would come through with the tennis pyrotechnics of which so much had been written.

Following her default, Mlle. Lenglen, sobbing and coughing, sank into a chair on the side line while officials and Mrs. Mallory ran over to her. Mrs. Mallory held out her hand, and after Suzanne had grasped it walked off the court quietly. As she passed on to the clubhouse the crowd suddenly broke its silence and cheered her vociferously. She bowed to the crowd and then, as she walked off, she had played wonderful tennis, had played with a determination and brilliance that probably Mlle. Lenglen at her best could not have beaten.

Leaves the Court, Sobbing.

As she followed Mrs. Mallory off the court assisted by the officials the French girl continued to sob. She indicated that she had great difficulty catching her breath and that it would have been impossible for her to have continued any longer. At a nearby hotel she was attended by a physician, who declared that her condition was not serious but that her coughing was probably due to a recurrence of the attack of bronchitis that had delayed her start for America. If that is so, the recurrence of the attack cannot be ruled out for Monday in a fast practice match with Samuel Hardy Suzanne played at top speed, never coughed once or drew anything like a long breath.

Aside from its dramatic climax the match will be remembered for the sensational playing, the rugged aggressiveness, determination and remarkable getting on the part of the American queen of the courts. Mrs. Mallory rose absolutely to the height of her ability, forced a whirlwind pace that probably amazed the French girl and had much to do with her hysterical condition. It was she, not Suzanne, who stood out as the wizard of the tennis match. Fighting every second of the match, Mrs. Mallory fairly outdid herself. She made the most astonishing recoveries. Mlle. Lenglen was not the Lenglen the crowd had expected to see, but she played admirably for a woman whose mental hazard. Her strokes were placed with good judgment, and Mrs. Mallory had to race from one side of the court to the other to keep pace with the ball. But the American woman was equal to the task.

Thoroughly aroused and intent upon atoning for her defeat at the hands of the French girl in the hard court championships at St. Cloud last May, Mrs. Mallory followed the ball like a hawk, swept over the court with at times incredible speed and sent back Mlle. Lenglen's best shots. Not only sent back but every now and then passed her cleanly with powerful forehand drives that found the sidelines or that landed at the French girl's feet for earned points.

It must have been discouraging to see her most brilliant efforts turned back so fairly singled as the ball struck the sideline chalkmark. The French girl also contributed two errors on drives out of court. Continuing to outstep her opponent, the American champion took the next game as well, and the lead was hers at 2 love. Excited buzzing in the stands and remarks of "Ah! ah!" as Mlle. Lenglen took the third game after Mrs. Mallory had led at 40 love. Apparently Suzanne had overcome her nervousness.

The First Sensation.

The first sensation came when after a short warning of 15 minutes, Lenglen opened service and dropped the game as the result of two lightning placements by Mrs. Mallory, forehand strokes that fairly singled as the ball struck the sideline chalkmark. The French girl also contributed two errors on drives out of court. Continuing to outstep her opponent, the American champion took the next game as well, and the lead was hers at 2 love. Excited buzzing in the stands and remarks of "Ah! ah!" as Mlle. Lenglen took the third game after Mrs. Mallory had led at 40 love. Apparently Suzanne had overcome her nervousness.

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Ng-Ka-Py, Chinese Booze, Is Released by Dry Chief

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—One hundred cases of Ng-Ka-Py, a Chinese liquor, valued at \$4,500, were ordered released to-day by Roy D. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, at Washington. The liquor was seized by revenue agents here some time ago.

Federal agents who tasted it declared the liquor was too bitter to be consumed by Occidentals as a beverage. Haynes ordered that future shipments must be medicated, however.

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Fontana Says Murders Are Result of Feuds Over Cards and Women.

FIVE VICTIMS ON LIST

Life Not Worth Anything Since Telling Police, He Asserts.

KNOWS HE IS DOOMED

Fiaschetti Checks Up Story of Quarrels Handed From Father to Son.

Detective Sergeant Michael Fiaschetti of the Italian squad at Police Headquarters arrested Bartolo Fontana of 36 St. Mark's place yesterday afternoon for the murder of Camillo Calozzo of 445 East Twelfth street near Asbury Park on July 30. After several hours of questioning he heard from the lips of Fontana, he said, the story of a murder gang which, according to the accused man, within the last five or six years has committed seventeen murders—that of Calozzo at Asbury Park, nine in Detroit, five in Manhattan and The Bronx and two in Brooklyn.

On the lists of the gang, according to Fontana, are five men who are to be murdered as soon as the acts can be accomplished, at the instigation of men said by Fontana to be prominent Italians of New York.

Fontana told Detective Sergeant Fiaschetti that neither the Camorra nor the bootlegging gangs had anything to do with the seventeen murders. They were committed, he said, as the result of personal feuds and of feuds handed down from father to son, and as the result of rows over card games and women. This statement fits into the theory of George N. Brothers, Assistant District Attorney, who said last night that he does not believe an organization of the Camorra exists in this city and that he does not believe either that bootlegging is responsible for the numerous murders committed within recent months.

Names Bonventre Gang.

All of the five murders committed in Manhattan and The Bronx by the gang said to have been described by Fontana and said by him to be known as the Bonventre gang, were committed within the last five or six months, and are only a comparatively small part of the crimes that have come to the attention of the police within that time.

The names of the five men killed in Manhattan and The Bronx were given by Fontana as Salvatore Mauro of 121 East Houston street, shot in front of 232 Chrystie street, on December 29, 1920; Vincenzo Alfano, shot at Delancey and Chrystie streets during the Schiff Park celebration recently; Joe Granitelli of 219 Chrystie street, shot in front of 189 Chrystie street on February 28, 1921; John Meese, killed in front of 17 Stanton street on April 17, 1920, and a man named Casillo, of whose murder the police have no information. The gang also shot Angelo Lagattuta, 213 Elizabeth street; Mariano Galandri, 138 Orchard street, and Francesco Puma, 504 East Twelfth street.

The other charges, all with violation of the Sullivan law by carrying two revolvers, in Bartholomew Di Gregorio of 117 Roebuck street, Brooklyn. Word was received last at Headquarters last night that the Asbury Park police had arrested Salvatore Cigrano, on whose farm near Asbury Park Calozzo was killed, and had charged him with complicity in the crime.

Gang Formed 20 Years Ago.

Fontana said that the man Bonventre, who is now under arrest, had nothing to do with the formation of the murder gang, although he is the same. The gang was formed by a man of the same name in Brooklyn almost twenty years ago. The original Bonventre was a baker, Fontana said, and fifteen years ago was killed, his body saved to pieces and placed in a bag and the whole put in his own oven.

Bonventre's friends at once organized to avenge the murder. They are said to have killed the murderer, and then one or more of the gang was in turn killed by friends of the man who had killed Bonventre. The feud therefore grew, and to it were added personal feuds of the members of the gang, so that in time the principal business of the crowd became murder. Not only were they murdering, but they were murdering for personal gain, but members of the gang took murder jobs entirely outside the gang activities, and consequently all of the members had lots of money at all times and few of them died.

Continued on Seventh Page.

BRITISH TROOPS RECALLED, READY TO RENEW WARFARE IF IRELAND REJECTS PEACE

LONDON, Aug. 16.—All soldiers on leave from Ireland in Aldershot and Farnborough have been ordered by telegraph to return to their regiments immediately.

BELFAST, Aug. 16.—It is reported here that the military authorities in Ireland have cancelled all leaves of absence for both officers and men and that all officers and men who are away on holidays have been recalled. It is stated this step was taken merely as a precaution against surprise and has no other significance.

Immediately on promulgation of the truce in Ireland large groups of soldiers were granted leave of absence in England. On Monday the Irish News, the Nationalist organ in Belfast, claimed to have unquestionable authority for stating that the British Government's preparations for a renewal of the conflict in Ireland, consequent on the possible abrogation of the truce which has existed since July 11, had been speeded up within the past three days to such an extent that they were practically completed.

VOLSTEAD AID GIVES HOME BREW VICTORY

Amendment to Anti-Beer Bill to Permit Personal Distilling Is Passed by House.

VOTE STANDS 96 TO 54

Action of Dry Leader Blocks Effort to Legalize Blanket Search and Seizure.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.

Home brewing and distilling, provided the liquor thus made is not sold, would be immune from the prohibition enforcement agencies, under an amendment to the anti-beer bill adopted to-day by the House. The vote was 96 to 54.

The victory for the cellar distilleries and the kitchen breweries marked the first time since the enactment of the Volstead law that the anti-prohibitionists have been able to achieve any semblance of success in their attempts to modify the drastic dry laws.

Yet leaders were plainly puzzled at the House action, because of its normal overwhelming dry majority, but both wets and dries admitted that the effect of the amendment is to allow home brewing and distilling without fear of molestation from prohibition agents. The strangest part of the proceedings is that Representative Volstead, veteran dry legislator, sponsored the amendment.

The action was taken in an unusual way. The House substitute for the Stanley amendment which the Senate approved and which would prohibit any sort of searches or seizures by prohibition agents without legal warrants, was approved by Mr. Volstead, prohibitionists dry agents from searching private homes without a warrant. Then it emphatically declares that no warrant shall be issued unless there is reason to believe the private dwelling is being used as a place in which liquor "is manufactured for sale or sold."

Under the wording of the amendment, home brewing and distilling, so long as it is done to quench the thirst of the drinker, or for his friends, clearly would not be a cause for a warrant.

The action creates an unusual situation. The making of liquor in the home is illegal under the Volstead law, which prohibits the making of any liquor anywhere for beverage purposes. But the home brewer cannot be punished for his violation because the dry agent cannot obtain a search warrant to produce the evidence. As adopted the amendment reads:

"That no officer, agent or employee of the United States, while engaged in the enforcement of this act, the national prohibition act, or any law in reference to the manufacture or taxation of, or trade in, intoxicating liquors, shall search any private dwelling without a warrant directing such search, and no such warrant shall issue unless there is reason to believe such dwelling is used as a place in which liquor is manufactured for sale or sold."

The term "private dwelling" shall be construed to include the room or rooms occupied not transiently, but solely as a residence, and in an apartment house, hotel, boarding house, any violation of any provision of this paragraph shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed \$1,000, or imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court."

A vote was taken in confusion. Fifty-four of the dries stood up in favor of the amendment, but all eyes were turned toward Mr. Volstead. He remained seated. The majority of the dries kept their seats. When the "noes" were called for, all the wets were up and the majority of the dries, apparently thinking that Mr. Volstead's proposal should be accepted verbatim, by joining with them defeated the Fields amendment. Mr. Volstead did not vote either way, and the mystery was deepened by his refusal to comment on the situation.

There are many members of the House who on prohibition questions vote just as Mr. Volstead does, and his failure to support the Fields amendment apparently caused its defeat.

"There is not a dry man here who wants to say by legislation that home brewing is legal," said Mr. Fields. "Yet that is exactly what the House substitute does. There are thousands and thousands of people making beer and distilling liquor in their homes in plain violation of the law. Yet we make it impossible to stop this and give them protection."

COL. NEWMAN HURT IN EGYPT.

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 16.—Col. C. R. Newman, Chief of Staff of the British army in Egypt, was seriously injured when an airplane in which he was riding crashed to the ground late yesterday. The pilot of the machine was killed.

DAIL EIREANN SITS OPENLY IN DUBLIN AND DEFIES BRITAIN

De Valera Presides as Parliament of Ireland Takes Oath of Fealty to Republic.

PATTERNED AFTER U. S.

Government, Called Only One in Ireland, Is Based on American Declaration, It Is Said.

OFFERS TERMED UNJUST

Leader Quotes Lloyd George's Address to U. S. Troops; Wants Something in Return for Naval Bases.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, Aug. 16.—A parliament of Ireland—the Dail Eireann of 1921—sat openly in the historic Mansion House in Dublin to-day and heard its leaders demand complete independence for Ireland. It took an oath of fealty to the Irish Republic. Its own troops regulated the traffic and guarded the entrances to the building while British Tommies riding on army supply lorries grinned and the uniformed Dublin policemen scarcely repressed their cheers.

Within Eamon de Valera, Irish republican leader, sounded a note even more defiant to Great Britain. "Because the British proposals were not just we sent them back with the answer we did," he declared.

The Irish "Republican President" added that for Ireland he and his colleagues stood for the ideals enshrined in the American Declaration of Independence. He reiterated Ireland's claim to separation from the British Empire and asserted that the cabinet of the republican parliament was the sole government the Irish people recognized.

Address to U. S. Troops Cited.

Reviewing the history of the formation of the Dail Eireann as the result of the 1918 elections, its meeting, its functioning as a government and its declaration for an independent republic, Mr. de Valera proceeded to read extracts from Premier Lloyd George's speech to American troops following Woodrow Wilson's address at Mount Vernon July 4, in which Mr. Lloyd George approved Mr. Wilson's declaration that the war was being fought so that no government might exist without the consent of the governed. He went on with other extracts from Mr. Lloyd George's war time utterances so effective that the Irish audience of 2,000, ever ready to appreciate a score at verbal tilting, broke into ripples of laughter.

He quoted Mr. Lloyd George on the indefensible right of Belgium, Poland and Russia to live under a government the people chose and to be protected from aggression by powerful neighbors and concluded with: "There would be no need of negotiations between Ireland and Great Britain if the British Prime Minister recognized the principles he so eloquently advocated and acted upon them. We stand for those principles and we mean to die for them if necessary."

With that the stilled laughter broke into throaty cheers of men and women despite the quick "hush" from the ushers.

Can't Negotiate With Force.

"It is practically impossible to negotiate with the British Government," De Valera said. "The position is like asking an unarmed man to negotiate with one holding a pistol to his head. When Irishmen come to negotiate with Great Britain they find at every step they are confronted not with principle but with force. Therefore, further negotiations with Great Britain for the most part will mean nothing but the opportunity of saving faces. We will negotiate to save bloodshed if we can, but we can only negotiate on right and on principle."

"It is not just that a small nation by the side of a big nation should be asked to give guarantees to save the big nation. Rather should the big nation give guarantees to save the small nation."

"If big empires can claim to grab up all those small nations beside them for their interest, then undoubtedly it would be that the small nation, which did so much for the world and which the Premier has talked so much about, would cease to exist."

It cannot be doubted that the speech sounds the keynote of the Sinn Fein opinion on the terms offered by Great Britain that they cannot be accepted. But the speech leaves several openings for the continuance of negotiations and Sinn Fein spokesmen again took pains to assert that they are not breaking off connections.

The British spokesmen here—men who have guided Lloyd George throughout his course—also still profess to see hope. Dublin Castle took

Unity a Guarantee of Peace.

The unity of the Allies, Mr. Lloyd George asserted, was a guarantee for the peace of Europe, and it was a matter of great gratification that at the end of the meeting a resolution was passed, not merely that the alliance be continued, but declaring that the spirit of the alliance was as strong as ever. The Upper Silesia question was in many respects one of the most dangerous and delicate yet raised. It never seemed to him a very difficult matter to settle the question of its north geographical position, economically and statistically, but the problem was complicated by the introduction of other elements. There were large sections of French public opinion believing that the taking away of the coal mines and iron works of Silesia from Germany was essential for the security of France, he declared, but this he believed to be a delusion.

The Premier referred to the plebiscite in which, roughly, seven-eighths of the population voted to remain with Germany and the other four-eighths for remaining with Poland. The dispute ranged around a very important industrial triangle, the Prime Minister went on. The towns were German and the villages Polish, he pointed out, but

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When the bus swung into the crossing and struck Legvazion it narrowly missed crashing into a crowd which was looking into the show windows of the jewelry store of Frederic of Paris and New York. Winger, however, managed to swing the heavy car just in time to prevent it mounting the curb.

The bus was one of fifteen which had been chartered for a trip about the city by the Order of Scottish Clans, which is holding its annual convention in the Masonic Temple in Brooklyn. The car was crowded with people, and when he was shifting gears and had but one hand on the steering wheel, and caused him to lose control of the machine. It swerved to the right, knocked down a fire hydrant and then swept into the crossing over which Legvazion was walking from north to south.

After the accident Winger and his machine were taken to the East Fifty-first street station, his passengers transferred to the other buses, and the machine was examined by an automobile expert of the Police Department. He reported that there was entirely too much play in the steering gear and that the machine as hard as Winger had said there would have been at least a cut in the solid rubber tires of the bus. The expert said that he could find no traces of a collision.

MAN BEATEN BY WAVES FOR 36 HOURS IN CAVE

Rescued After Scratching Farewell Note on Rocks.

BAYFIELD, Wis., Aug. 16.—K. L. Shiras, a Canadian, passing the summer here, is in a hospital recovering from a thirty-six hour vigil in a stony, wave beaten cave at Squaw Bay Point, one of the most desolate places on Lake Superior, where he was marooned during a heavy storm.

Shiras was brought here by fishermen who found him clinging to his boat, which had been blown ashore, and only a shred of a bathing suit. Prepared for death, he had scratched this farewell message into the rocks: "Water cold. Lost canoe. August 8. K. L. Shiras. Finland. Love to all at home."

BLIND MAN ADMITS MURDER OF WOMAN